(4) Preclude subsequent use of both restored and accrued annual leave within the time limit specified in §630.306.

[50 FR 29937, July 23, 1985]

§ 630.310 Scheduling of annual leave by employees determined necessary for Year 2000 computer conversion efforts.

- (a) Year 2000 computer conversion efforts are deemed to be an exigency of the public business for the purpose of restoring annual leave forfeited under 5 U.S.C. 6304. This exigency terminates on January 31, 2000.
- (b) For any employee who forfeits annual leave under 5 U.S.C. 6304 at the beginning of leave year 2000 because the agency determined the employee's services were required during the Year 2000 computer conversion exigency, the forfeited annual leave is deemed to have been scheduled in advance for the purpose of 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B) and §630.308.
- (c) Annual leave restored under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d) because of the Year 2000 computer conversion exigency must be scheduled and used not later than the end of leave year 2002.
- (d) The time limits established under paragraphs (a) and (b) of §630.306 for using previously restored annual leave do not apply for the period during which an employee's services were determined necessary for the completion of Year 2000 computer conversion efforts. On January 31, 2000, a new time limit will be established under paragraph (c) of this section for all annual leave restored to such an employee.
- (e) An employee whose services were determined necessary during the Year 2000 computer conversion exigency for a portion of leave year 1999, but who subsequently moves to a position not involving Year 2000 computer conversion efforts, must make a reasonable effort to comply with the scheduling requirement in §630.308(a). The head of the agency or his or her designee may exempt such an employee from the advance scheduling requirement in §630.308(a) if coverage under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section terminated during leave year 1999 and the employee can demonstrate that he or she was unable to comply with the advance

scheduling requirement due to circumstances beyond his or her control.

[64 FR 46259, Aug. 25, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 72253, Dec. 27, 1999]

§ 630.311 Scheduling of annual leave by employees determined necessary to respond to the "National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks."

- (a) The "National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks" (Presidential Proclamation of September 14, 2001) is deemed to be an exigency of the public business for the purpose of restoring annual leave forfeited under 5 U.S.C. 6304.
- (b) For any employee who forfeits annual leave under 5 U.S.C. 6304 at the beginning of a leave year because the agency determined the employee's services were required in response to the national emergency, the forfeited annual leave is deemed to have been scheduled in advance for the purpose of 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B) and \$630.308.
- (c) Annual leave restored under 5 U.S.C. 6304(d) because of the national emergency must be scheduled and used within the time limits prescribed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section:
- (1) A full-time employee must schedule and use excess annual leave of 416 hours or less by the end of the leave year in progress 2 years after the date the employee's services are no longer required by the national emergency. The agency must extend this period by 1 leave year for each additional 208 hours of excess annual leave or any portion thereof.
- (2) A part-time employee must schedule and use excess annual leave in an amount equal to or less than 20 percent of the number of hours in the employee's scheduled annual tour of duty by the end of the leave year in progress 2 years after the date the employee's services are no longer required by the national emergency. The agency must extend this period by 1 leave year for each additional number of hours of excess annual leave, or any portion thereof, equal to 10 percent of the number of hours in the employee's scheduled annual tour of duty.